

09825246

Freeform Search

Database:	US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
	US Patents Full-Text Database
	US OCR Full-Text Database
	EPO Abstracts Database
	JPO Abstracts Database
	Derwent World Patents Index
	IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:	<input type="text" value="L4 and exclud\$2"/>
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Display:	<input type="text" value="10"/> Documents in Display Format: <input type="text" value="-"/>	Starting with Number <input type="text" value="1"/>
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Generate: ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Side by Side ☐ Image

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DATE: Wednesday, September 08, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query
side by side

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result set

DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L5</u>	L4 and exclud\$2	5	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (nucleic acid\$1 near5 probe\$1)	39	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(attach\$2 or captur\$2) near5 (undesir\$2 or unreact\$2)	666	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and nucleic acid\$1	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	captur\$2 near5 agent\$1 near5 undesir\$2	2	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

09/825,246

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:39:01 ON 08 SEP 2004
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=> s captur### (10a) (undesir## or unreact##) (10A) exclud##
L1 0 CAPTUR### (10A) (UNDESIR## OR UNREACT##) (10A) EXCLUD##

=> s captur###(P) (undesir## or unreact##) (P)exclud##
L2 3 CAPTUR###(P) (UNDESIR## OR UNREACT##) (P) EXCLUD##

=> s l2 and probe#
L3 0 L2 AND PROBE#

=> s l2 and nucleic acid
1 FILES SEARCHED...
L4 0 L2 AND NUCLEIC ACID

=>

=>

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L5 3 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-3 bib ab kwic

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 89221596 EMBASE

DN 1989221596

TI Platelet crossmatching with Capture P®: Clinical relevance.

AU Bock M.; Heim M.U.; Schleich I.; Weindler R.; Wagner M.; Mempel W.

CS Transfusionszentrum (Medizinische Klinik III), Klinikum Grosshadern der
Universitat Munchen, D-8000 Munchen 70, Germany

SO Infusionstherapie, (1989) 16/4 (183-185).

ISSN: 1011-6966 CODEN: INFUEW

CY Switzerland

DT Journal

FS 006 Internal Medicine

016 Cancer

025 Hematology

LA English

SL English

AB The **Capture** P test seems to be of clinical relevance, when
multitransfused patients with preformed antibodies are supported by
platelet transfusion. Donor platelets with positive crossmatch results
should be **excluded** from transfusion. Thus, many unsuccessful
platelet transfusions, costs and **undesired** side effects (e.g.
sensitization, allergic reaction) can probably be avoided.

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sensitization, allergic reaction) can probably be avoided.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1977:49790 CAPLUS

DN 86:49790

TI Double correlation technique (DDLTS) for the analysis of deep level
profiles in semiconductors

AU Lefevre, H.; Schulz, M.

CS Inst. Angew. Festkoerperphys., Fraunhofer-Ges., Freiburg/Br., Fed. Rep.
Ger.

SO Applied Physics (Berlin) (1977), 12(1), 45-53
CODEN: APHYCC; ISSN: 0340-3793

DT Journal

LA English

AB A very sensitive technique is presented which can be applied to determine deep level profiles in space-charge layers of Schottky barriers or p-n-junctions. The method uses an extended transient capacitance technique with correlation similar to Lang's DLTS (deep level transition spectroscopy) technique. The extension of DLTS to double correlation DDLTS is necessary to resolve the deep level profile and to **exclude** the field dependence of the **capture** cross-section and contact effects. By using a double-pulse capacitance transient and correlation, these **undesired** effects can be subtracted. Profiles can be determined for deep levels at concns. 104 times lower than the background doping. Results are reported for epitaxial GaAs which showed one major deep level at 0.18 eV below the conduction band. Near the interface to the substrate, a slight shift in energy from 0.18 to 0.19 eV is observed. A 2nd level at 0.43 eV decays into the epi-layer in the form of a diffusion tail.

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L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1975:111243 CAPLUS

DN 82:111243

TI Vinylic cations from solvolysis. XX. Ion pairs and free ions in the solvolysis and isomerization of 1,2-dianisyl-2-phenylvinyl halides and mesylates. Use of cis-trans isomerization as a mechanistic tool

AU Rappoport, Zvi; Apeloig, Yitzhak

CS Dep. Org. Chem., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Israel

SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1975), 97(4), 821-35

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DT Journal

LA English

AB The acetolysis of vinyl halides (I; R = Br, Cl; II, R = Br) in unbuffered and buffered AcOH shows strong common ion rate depression within a run, or by added halide ion; >93% of the products arises from the dissociated ion III. The products are 54% of the cis and 46% of the trans acetates (I and II; R = OAc). Methods for evaluating the extrapolated titrimetric rate consts. k_{t0} and the apparent selectivity constant α_{app} of III are discussed. **Capture** of III by Cl⁻ gives a 1:1 mixture of I (R = Cl) and II (R = Cl). These reactions are accompanied by extensive cis-trans isomerization of the **unreacted** halide, which is the main process in the presence of external halide ion. A mechanism involving the ion pair (III·R⁻) which gives internal return with isomerization and III which gives either external ion return with isomerization of solvolysis products fits the data and is verified by a simulation method. The ionization rate constant k_{ion} and the true selectivity constant α of III were evaluated by several methods. Both solvolysis and isomerization are accelerated by AgOAc, but only the isomerization is appreciably accelerated by LiClO₄. Acetolysis of the

corresponding mesylates (I and II; R = MeSO₃) shows external ion return by MeSO₃⁻, and the ion pair (III·MeSO₃⁻) gives 13.6% of I (R = MeSO₃), 10.4% of II (R = MeSO₃), and 76% of III. Nonheterolytic isomerization routes were **excluded** by using several criteria. Reasons for the high selectivity of the cationic species versus the sluggish reactivity of their precursors and the similar reactivity order of the anions Br⁻→Cl⁻→MeSO₃⁻ in both internal and external ion return are discussed. The use of kt or kt0 as a measure of kion in vinylic systems was evaluated.

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=> s (oligonucleotide or nucleic acid) (10a) probe#

L6 65841 (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC ACID) (10A) PROBE#

=> s l6 and ((attach## or captur##) (10a) (undesir## or unreact##))

L7 1 L6 AND ((ATTACH## OR CAPTUR##) (10A) (UNDESIR## OR UNREACT##))

=> d l7 bib ab kwic

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1989:474357 CAPLUS

DN 111:74357

TI Affinity removal of contaminating sequences from recombinant cloned nucleic acid using capture beads and use of the cloned nucleic acid for rapid and accurate detection of infectious organism

IN Adler, Karl Edwin, Jr.; Miller, Jeffrey Allan

PA du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 296557	A2	19881228	EP 1988-109915	19880622
	EP 296557	A3	19900620		
	R: ES, GR				
	WO 8810313	A1	19881229	WO 1988-US2065	19880622

W: AU, DK, FI, JP, NO
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE

AU 8820849	A1	19890119	AU 1988-20849	19880622
EP 365595	A1	19900502	EP 1988-906416	19880622
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 02503983	T2	19901122	JP 1988-506107	19880622
ZA 8804544	A	19900228	ZA 1988-4544	19880624
IL 86853	A1	19921201	IL 1988-86853	19880624
FI 8904132	A	19890901	FI 1989-4132	19890901
NO 8905248	A	19891222	NO 1989-5248	19891222
DK 8906610	A	19900223	DK 1989-6610	19891222
PRAI US 1987-66553		19870626		
WO 1988-US2065		19880622		

AB Contaminating single stranded (SS) vector sequences are removed from DNA (or RNA), e.g. hybridization **probes**, using **nucleic acid** complementary to **undesired** nucleic acids which are immobilized on **capture** bead. Alternatively, the capture sequences are covalently attached to one member of a specific binding pair, e.g. biotin, and the capture beads are attached to the other member of the pair, e.g. avidin. Thus, HindIII L cytomegalovirus (CMV) DNA probe was produced from the HindIII L fragment of CMV DNA cloned into pBR322. The probe was isolated and labeled by 32P nick translation. Labeled CMV L probe was treated with biotinylated pBR322 DNA and the resultant suspension was contacted with streptavidin-CrO2 particles. After centrifugation, labeled CMV L probe was hybridized with target DNA which was immobilized on a nylon membrane. Compared to untreated probe, treated labeled CMV-L probe showed a 5 fold reduction in pBR322 crossreactivity and equal sensitivity for detection of the CMV-L target DNA.

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IT **Nucleic acid** hybridization
(probes for, contaminating nucleic acids removal from, by affinity purification)

=>